

Americans on the Kaiser's Posen Throne

CITIZENS of the United States are sovereigns. Their will is the rule of the state. Every man's chair is a throne and every man's house his castle. And yet there is a natural curiosity about those high seats whereon kings have sat and before which courtiers have made obeisance. It is noticed by Europeans that whenever Americans come within sight of a throne they at once want to "try" it. Almost every second-hand throne in Europe has been "tried" by Americans who have induced guides and caretakers not to look.

The magnificent marble throne shown in this photograph once held the German Kaiser and his consort whenever they consented to visit that portion of conquered Poland that fell to Germany. The Kaiser was fond of thrones set up in places which he had conquered or expected to conquer. There was one in Jerusalem, another in Italy, all resplendent in glory in expectation of the World Conqueror who should one day occupy them.

The throne here exhibited is no longer even in German territory, for Poland has been restored to its own people, and with it the ancient city of Posen where this high seat was reared.

The lofty, if somewhat hard, seat was occupied at the time this photograph was taken by two American khaki kings, Sergt. James A. Driver, of Opelika, Ala., and an unnamed chauffeur of one of the American generals on the Inter-Allied Mission.

Sergt. Driver was asked how it felt to sit upon the royal dias and he replied, "Well, we didn't feel that it took TWO Americans to hold it down."

The throne is a magnificently carved bit of marble work and is well worth preserving for its artistic value,



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not to speak of its historical connections. The former owner will have no further use for it. The present owners are a little too sore on kaiserism to fully realize how well worth preserving the throne is. But the precious stones which stud the imperial emblem in the background will probably insure the preservation of the work for its intrinsic value if for nothing else.

The Test of Life

ROMANTIC and fascinating race is reported as disappearing before our very eyes, though under the protecting scepter of civilization. The Hawaiians, who numbered half a million people when Capt. Cook discovered the islands 140 years ago, have now dwindled to 38,000. Of these only 22,000 are full-blooded descendants of those whom Capt. Cook visited, and among whom he lost his life.

We know many things about the unrecorded past of these people. It is evident, for instance, that long before they were seen by Europeans, they bore some admixture of what is called Caucasian blood. They are not full-blooded dark races, like the Australians and the Malays. Far back in the past the Polynesians in their wanderings became mingled with some unknown white peoples. The islands of the Pacific therefore produced some strange buds of civilization amid the rank fruits of barbarism. Their faces and forms, their voices, their very institutions, their loves and hates, show them strangely kin to the peoples of Europe.

But the ancient natives differed radically from us in what may be called the standards of life. The old pagans had no word for purity. They were surrounded by cannibals and were cannibals, having no notion of the sacredness of humanity.

Such a people, brought into competition with races on other levels, could not survive. Their numbers have diminished, but not because they are Hawaiians. Their numbers have fallen away because of the long pagan years behind them. There were thousands of white men ruined in the islands of the sea, who have perished like the Polynesians. The future does not belong either to Hawaiians or to Europeans or Americans who are unworthy of it.

The lesson of the past and of the present for all races, for these thousands of Hawaiians and for these millions of Americans, is the same. Civilization will not tolerate barbarism in its midst. It will not tolerate the wildness and looseness, the furor and license, of barbarism, under the light of better knowledge. We can believe that these 38,000 remaining Hawaiians are not mere declining remnant. They are, they must be, the flower and the crown of the people, the ancestors of a newer, greater, worthier Hawaiian multitude of the future.

Gov. Harding Diagnoses the Case

GOVERNOR HARDING, of the Federal Reserve Board, believes the primary cause of present high costs to be the destruction of life and property and the consumption of liquid wealth occasioned by the war.

"There has been a vast expansion of credits, not only in this country," he said, "but throughout the world, and workers have manifested since the suspension of hostilities a desire to relax from the rigors of the wartime régime, from drastic economies and deprivations, and they are at the same time demanding shorter working hours and more pay. Because of this and of the impairment of productive capacity, there has been a curtailment of production and higher costs in the processes of distribution, which have driven prices up to a higher level than was reached during the closing months of the war."

Italy has appointed a commission to regulate the foreign trade of that country. The objects of the commission are: To investigate the most efficient means for promoting and developing Italian trade; to study export transportation problems; to formulate instructions for commercial attachés and members of the diplomatic and consular service as regards foreign trade policy; to consider the establishment of new consulates; to consider the appointment of additional commercial attachés to coordinate the work of the various departments of the government dealing with foreign trade relations.

Exhibiting to the public, under new names, motion picture films containing parts of films of pictures previously shown, without "clearly, distinctly, definitely and unmistakably" showing, both in films themselves and in the advertising of them, that they are composed in whole or in part of old films, has been found an unfair method of competition in violation of law. The Federal Trade Commission has ordered such practices to cease. There has been a tremendous increase recently in the showing of old films under new titles and much complaint has been noted.

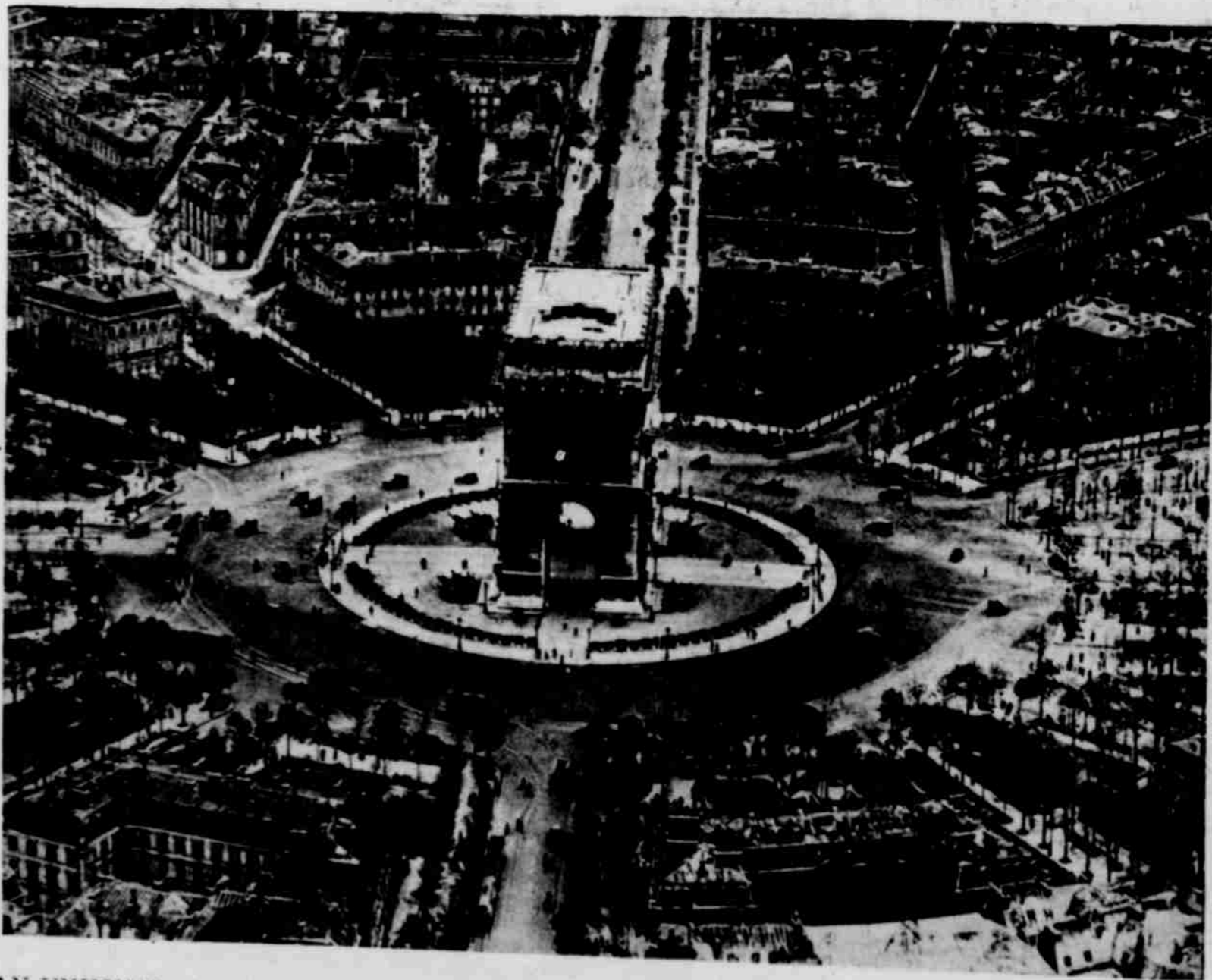
Hon. William J. Bryan, delivered in Washington recently: "I beg you to consider the possible results of delay in the Peace Treaty ratification. If the Senators were dealing with their own affairs they might be willing to take chances, but is it not a more serious responsibility when their action may bring unspeakable injury upon their country and the world, which they are powerless to repair?"

The Canadian Board of Commerce has issued an order providing for fair prices for sugar, and all sales by retailers may be made at a price not greater than the last listed resale price of the refiner who produces the sugar plus the actual freight paid or payable and plus one cent a pound as the retailers' net and only profit.

Secretary Glass states that America, ever since the armistice, has embarked on an era of extravagance which must be ended soon.

A tremendous growth of trade between this country and Turkey is a feature of the resumption of business following the war.

"From Paris It Is Not Far to Heaven."



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AN UNUSUAL view is here presented of the Arc de Triomphe, the magnificent Napoleonic Parisian structure which was closed for shame after the Prussians had marched beneath it in 1870. The arch is situated on the extreme west of aristocratic Paris in the Place de l'Etoile, and the photograph indicates the beautiful character of the streets and boulevards that radiate from it. Straight through the side of the pic-

ture on the right is the Avenue des Champs Elysees. Paris is rich in these radial points whereat are to be found monuments or buildings of world-wide interest. The wide streets, divided by lines of trees for trolley and other vehicular traffic, the care given every bit of vegetation, and the neatness and distinction which invest every corner and every turning, has made Paris the delight of the traveler and the cynosure of all eyes.